



Name	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Client	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Id	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Referred By	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Age	: XX	Billed	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Gender	: Y	Collected On	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
Phone	: XXXXXXXXXXXX	Reported	: XXXXXXXXXXXX
		Vid	: XXXXXXXXXXXX

Test	Result	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULARBIOLOGY - Nasopharyngeal Swab

ORBITO RESPIRATORY - PLUS (1225)

(Method: MULTIPLEX RT PCR)

Specimen	SPUTUM		
Influenza A Virus	NOT DETECTED		
Influenza B Virus	NOT DETECTED		
Influenza A Virus H1N1 swine flu	NOT DETECTED		
Human Rhino Virus	NOT DETECTED		
Haemophilus Influenzae B	NOT DETECTED		
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	NOT DETECTED		
Human Metapneumoviruses A, B	NOT DETECTED		
Human Respiratory Syncytial Viruses A, B	NOT DETECTED		
Human Adenovirus	NOT DETECTED		
Human Bocavirus	NOT DETECTED		
Enterovirus	NOT DETECTED		
Human Parechovirus	NOT DETECTED		
Staphylococcus aureus	NOT DETECTED		
Streptococcus pneumoniae	NOT DETECTED		
Chlamydomphila pneumoniae	NOT DETECTED		
Human Corona Viruses (HCoV) NL63	NOT DETECTED		
Human Corona Viruses (HCoV) 229E	NOT DETECTED		
Human Corona Viruses (HCoV) OC43	NOT DETECTED		
Human Corona Viruses (HCoV) HKU1	NOT DETECTED		
Human Parainfluenza Viruses 1	NOT DETECTED		
Human Parainfluenza Viruses 2	NOT DETECTED		
Human Parainfluenza Viruses 3	NOT DETECTED		
Human Parainfluenza Viruses 4	NOT DETECTED		

REMARKS

- Influenza A virus: Influenza A virus infection is associated with acute respiratory infections of varying severity, ranging from asymptomatic to fatal disease. Typical influenza symptoms include fever, sore throat, cough, headache and myalgia. Complications include primary influenza viral pneumonitis, bacterial pneumonia and exacerbation of underlying chronic conditions. Illness tends to be most severe in the elderly, in infants, young children, and immunocompromised host.*

Disclaimer :

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Customer Care 0422 - 4030201 0422 - 4030202	Reports 0422 - 4030203 0422 - 4030204
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- Influenza B virus:** Influenza B virus is a respiratory infection caused by flu viruses. There are three main types of influenza A, B, and C. Types A and B are similar, but influenza B can only pass from human to human.
- Influenza A virus H1N1:** Influenza A virus H1N1 commonly known as swine flu, is primarily caused by the H1N1 strain of the flu (influenza) virus. H1N1 is a type of influenza A virus, and H1N1 is one of several flu virus strains that can cause the seasonal flu. The signs and symptoms of flu caused by the H1N1 virus are similar to those of infections caused by other flu strains and can include Fever, but not always, Chills, Cough, Sore throat, Runny or stuffy nose, Watery, red eyes, Body aches, Headache, Fatigue, Diarrhea, Nausea and vomiting.
- Human Rhinoviruses:** Human Rhinoviruses are the predominant cause of Common cold. They can cause upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Increased testing has recently implicated these viruses in severe infections such as Asthma and COPD. Although infections occur year-round, the incidence is highest in spring and autumn. The two modes of transmission are by respiratory droplets and from contaminated surfaces, including direct person to person.
- Human Coronaviruses:** Human Coronaviruses are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface. There are four main sub-groupings of coronaviruses, known as alpha, beta, gamma, and delta.

229E (alpha coronavirus)
NL63 (alpha coronavirus)
OC43 (beta coronavirus)
HKU1 (beta coronavirus)

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

- Human Parainfluenza viruses:** Human Parainfluenza viruses (1, 2, 3, 4) have been associated with every type of upper and lower respiratory tract illness, including Common cold with fever, Laryngotracheobronchitis, Bronchiolitis and Pneumonia. Para 1 and Para 2 are the pathogens most commonly associated with Croup whereas Para 3 is the pathogen most commonly associated with Bronchiolitis and Pneumonia in infants and young children. Parainfluenza usually spreads from person to person through the air by coughing and sneezing and close personal contact with an incubation period of approximately.
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae:** Mycoplasma pneumoniae bacteria commonly cause mild infections of the respiratory system (the parts of the body involved in breathing). The most common illness caused by these bacteria, especially in children, is tracheobronchitis (chest cold). Most people with respiratory infections caused by Mycoplasma pneumoniae don't develop pneumonia. For this reason, MP is known as an atypical pneumonia and is sometimes called walking pneumonia. A dry cough is the most common sign of infection. Other symptoms may be malaise, mild shortness of breath.
- Human metapneumovirus (hMPV)** is a negative-sense single-stranded RNA virus of the family Pneumoviridae hMPV has been recognized as an important pathogen for acute respiratory infections in children worldwide and classified into genotypes A and B. Spread of the virus is most likely to occur by direct or close contact with the respiratory secretions of infected persons. Most people have mild cases of hMPV, but some may have complications such as bronchiolitis, bronchitis and pneumonia.

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0422 - 4030202

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory Syncytial virus: Respiratory Syncytial virus (RSV) most common cause of bronchiolitis. There are two major antigenic subtypes of human RSV (A and B). People infected with RSV usually show symptoms within 4 to 6 days. RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms include Runny nose, Decrease in appetite, coughing, sneezing, fever, wheezing. Human Adenovirus: Adenoviruses (HAdV) consist of non-enveloped dsDNA and are a common cause of respiratory illness. The symptoms can range from the common cold to pneumonia, croup and bronchitis. Depending on the type, adenoviruses can cause other illnesses such as gastroenteritis, conjunctivitis, cystitis, and less commonly neurological diseases. Adenoviral infections affect infants and young children much more frequently than adults. Severe disseminated infection can occur in immunocompromised subjects. Human Bocavirus: Human Bocavirus described as human pathogen that cause common cold. It is associated with lower respiratory tract and gastrointestinal infections, predominantly in children. Transmission probably occurs from respiratory secretions. Symptoms include ARTI (also termed RTIs, acute respiratory tract infections), cough, wheezing, fever. Cyanosis, Rhinorhea, Diarrhea, vomiting. Symptoms usually last 1–2 weeks, but occasionally may be prolonged. Enteroviruses: Enteroviruses are positive-sense RNA viruses in the Picornaviridae family. These viruses were initially classified by serotype as Polioviruses (3 types), Echoviruses (31 types, including types 22 and 23, which are now classified as Parechoviruses), Coxsackie virus A (23 types), and Coxsackie virus B (6 types). The normal site of enterovirus replication is the gastrointestinal tract where the infection is typically subclinical. However, in a proportion of cases, the virus spreads to other organs, causing systemic manifestations, including mild respiratory disease (eg, the common cold); conjunctivitis; hand, foot, and mouth disease; aseptic meningitis; myocarditis; and acute flaccid paralysis. Collectively, enteroviruses are the most common cause of upper respiratory tract disease in children. In addition, the enteroviruses are the most common cause of central nervous system (CNS) disease; they account for almost all viruses recovered in culture from spinal fluid. Detection of enterovirus nucleic acid by PCR is also the most sensitive diagnostic method for the diagnosis of CNS infection caused by these viruses. Human Parechovirus: HPeV belongs to the family Picornaviridae and is currently divided into 19 genotypes. HPeV-1 is the most prevalent genotype and most commonly causes gastrointestinal and respiratory disease. HPeV causes systemic illness by spreading hematogenously to other organs, including the brain or liver, that may act as secondary replication sites in a minority of cases. Staphylococcus aureus: Staphylococcus aureus is a facultative anaerobic Gram-positive coccus, and it is frequently found as a commensal organism in the respiratory tract and on the skin. These bacteria are spread by having direct contact with an infected person, by using a contaminated object, or by inhaling infected droplets dispersed by sneezing or coughing. This versatile bacterium can invade many tissues and then causes a wide spectrum of infections (cutaneous abscesses, endocarditis, septic shock, etc.). Streptococcus pneumoniae: Streptococcus pneumoniae remains the leading cause of bacterial meningitis. It is the commonest cause of meningitis between the ages of 1 and 23 months, and above the age of 19. The nasopharynx is the primary site of colonization, and the vast majority of pneumococcal isolates are encapsulated. In the majority of these people, the bacteria is not growing or active and will not cause illness. However, anyone who carries this bacteria can transmit it to others, potentially causing any of the illnesses or pneumococcal meningitis. Chlamydomphila pneumoniae is a type of bacteria that causes respiratory tract infections, such as pneumonia (lung infection). The bacteria cause illness by damaging the lining of the respiratory tract including the throat, windpipe, and lungs. Some people may become infected and have mild or no symptoms. C. pneumoniae can also cause lower respiratory tract infections like bronchitis (inflammation or swelling of the airways that carry air to the lungs) and pneumonia (lung infection). Some reports say that people with pneumonia caused by C. pneumoniae are more likely to have laryngitis (inflammation of the voice box) compared to people with other types of bacterial pneumonia. It can take 3 to 4 weeks for symptoms to appear after someone has been exposed to the bacteria. Symptoms can also continue for several weeks after they start. 		



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Human Influenza B : Similar to type A, Influenza B is also highly contagious and can have dangerous effects on your health in more severe cases. However, this form can only be spread from human to human. Type B viruses mutate much slower than type A infections and are categorized by strains, but not sub-types. The B virus strains take longer for their genetic makeup to change than Influenza A. Type B Influenza can cause seasonal outbreaks and can be transferred throughout the year.

--- End of the Report ---



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